RS-19

MARCH 1972

RICE Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Rice, rough equivalent: Supply, distribution and prices, United States, average 1961-65, annual 1967-71 1/*

Item	Year beginning August					
	1961-65 average	1967	1968	1969	1970 2/	1971 (Proj.)
	- - - - Million cwt. - - - -					
Supply						
Carryover August 1	7.7	8.5	6.8	16.2	16.4	18.6
Production	68.0	89.4	104.1	90.9	83.8	84.3
Imports	.3	3/	3/	.2	1.4	1.5
Total supply	76.0	97.9	110.9	107.3	101.6	104.4
Domestic disappearance						
Food 4/	22.8	25.0	27.0	23.5	25.0	25.7
Seed	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
Used by brewers	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.1	6.8	7.0
Total	29.6	33.6	35.7	33.1	34.3	35.2
Available for export and carryover	46.4	64.3	75.2	74.2	67.3	69.2
Total exports	38.5	56.9	5/56.1	5/56.9	5/46.5	57.5
For dollars	(21.4)	(34.7)	(25.6)	(24.9)	(23.8)	
Total disappearance	68.1	90.5	91.8	90.0	80.8	92.7
Carryover July 31	7.3	6.8	16.2	16.4	18.6	11.7
Privately owned--"Free"	(6.2)	(6.7)	(9.9)	(10.0)	(9.2)	
Total distribution	75.4	97.3	108.0	106.4	99.4	104.4
Difference unaccounted 6/	+.6	+.6	+2.9	+.9	+2.2	
	- - - - Dollars per cwt. - - - -					
Price support						
National average loan rate	4.67	4.55	4.60	4.72	4.86	5.07
Price received by farmers						
Season average	5.00	4.97	5.00	4.95	5.17	5.22
Farm price above support	.33	.42	.40	.23	.31	.15

1/ Data apply only to major rice-producing States. Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 cwt. 4/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories and rice for military food use at home and abroad. 5/ Exports adjusted on basis of bills of lading presented to the USDA for payment. 6/ Results from loss, waste, the variation in conversion factors, and the lack of data on other uses. *See tables 5 and 6 for milled and rough rice supply and distribution.

THE RICE SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Prospects for larger exports and a sharply lower ending carryover highlight the 1971/72 rice marketing season.

The rice supply at 104.4 million cwt. is the third largest on record. Production edged 1% over last season's crop of 83.8 million cwt. and carryin was 13% larger. Production of 3% more long and medium grain rice in the Southern States more than offset production of 9% less short and medium grain rice in California.

Total disappearance for 1971/72 will substantially exceed both last season's use and the 1971 crop, pulling stocks down from the high level of 18.6 million cwt. last August. Exports, bolstered by PL 480 shipments, could rise a fourth and account for most of the advance in utilization. Domestic usage may rise moderately to about 35 million cwt.

Large supplies and sluggish exports kept early season prices near support, causing heavy use of the loan program. Placements through February 29 were 31 million cwt., or 37% of the 1971 crop. However, stepped-up exports the second half of the season should lead to heavy loan redemptions, and prices will average above a year ago.

The 1971 world rice crop declined 1% to an estimated 295 million metric tons. This was the first decline after 4 consecutive record crops. Nevertheless, this was the second largest crop of record. Most of 1971's reduction occurred in Mainland China, Japan, and Pakistan. World exports in 1971 were estimated slightly below the year-earlier level of 7.2 million tons.

The 1972 rice program is unchanged from the basic program of recent years. The national allotment is 1,836,461 acres, the same as the past 2 years. This was raised from the allotment initially announced last August to assure ample supplies for 1972/73. Growers have approved marketing quotas for the 1972 crop. The loan rate will be 65% of the August 1 parity price or \$5.08 per cwt. (65% of February 1 parity), whichever is higher. Value factors, which reflect rough rice support on a milled basis, will be \$8.42 per cwt. for long grain rice and \$7.92 for medium and short grain rice. Value factors will be revised if the August 1 parity price calls for a higher loan level.

Supply Slightly Larger

The 1971 rice crop reached 84.3 million cwt. (rough), up 1% from a year earlier (table 1). Higher yields were responsible, since the 1971 national rice allotment and acreage remained unchanged. The average U.S. yield rose to a record 4,638 pounds per acre. Production in the Southern States—Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisana, Texas—at 67.1 million cwt., was 3% above 1970. Because the California crop got off to a poor start due to cold May weather, yields there were the lowest since 1967 and output was down 9%.

Long grain rice continues to be the major class, accounting for 53% of the 1971 crop, up from 49% the year before. The share of medium grain rice at 37% was down 3 percentage points from 1970. Short grain rice made up about a tenth of the crop (table 11).

Carryin stocks for the marketing year that began August 1 totaled 18.6 million cwt., the largest since 1957. This, coupled with the slightly larger 1971 crop and expected imports, lifts the rice supply for 1971/72 to 104.4 million cwt., the third largest on record.

Domestic Use Rises

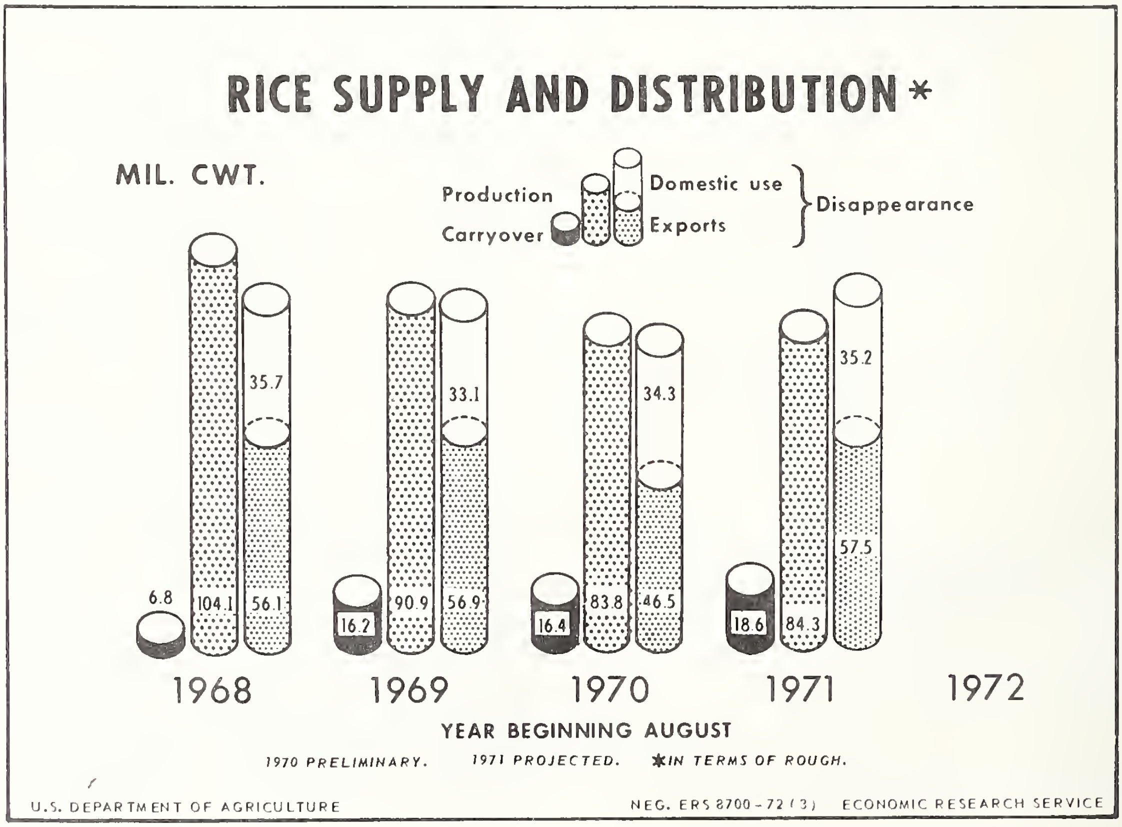
Total domestic rice use in 1971/72 will increase moderately from the 34.3 million cwt. of last season. Food use, by far the largest component, is expected to continue the long-term uptrend. Seed use should remain constant as there is no change in the national allotment for the 1972 crop. Brewers will likely use around 7.0 million cwt., about the same as in other recent years.

PL 480 Sales Lift Exports

Exports for 1971/72 may total a fourth higher than last season's 46.5 million cwt. because of larger PL 480 shipments mainly to South Korea. This would restore total exports to the high levels that prevailed during 1967-69. South Korea's import requirements have increased as rapidly growing demand outpaces production. There are mounting food import needs in South Asia as an outgrowth of the military conflict and typhoons that have reduced rice crops and disrupted food channels.

Competition for commercial markets continues keen from Argentina, Italy, Thailand, and Australia. Despite an increase in export payments, U.S. commercial exports will probably not reach last years total.[1]

[1] For a fuller discussion of commercial exports, see an article by James W. Willis, "Commercial Rice Markets—U.S. Share Eroded by Greater Sales Rivalry," Foreign Agriculture, U.S. Dept. Agr., Jan. 24, 1972.



Reduced Carryover

Increased exports and domestic usage will bring total disappearance well above 1971 production. Carryover this summer is expected to be down around 40% from the year-earlier level of 18.6 million cwt.

Prices Move Up

The loan rate for the 1971 crop was set at $5.07 per cwt., 65% of the August 1 parity price for rice (the minimum allowed by law). With early season prices for the Southern States running 5 to 20 cents above a year earlier, farm prices are estimated to average above the $5.17 per cwt. of last season (table 13). However, early season prices were tempered by an inactive export demand and for the season, the spread between the loan rate and farm price is expected to narrow from last year's 31 cents.

Loan Program Active

With large supplies on hand and dock strikes during the first half of the crop year, growers used the loan program heavily. Through February, placements totaled 31.0 million cwt., nearly a half more than the total of all last season. Loan redemptions at 12.6 million cwt. were 64% larger than a year ago but net under loan at the end of February was still large.

Rice loan activity, cumulative February 28

Crop of	Placements	Redemptions	Net under loan
	Mil. cwt.	*Mil. cwt.*	*Mil. cwt.*
1967	16.2	7.4	8.8
1968	22.0	5.0	17.0
1969	22.4	8.2	14.2
1970	20.6	7.7	12.9
1971	31.0	12.6	18.4

1972 Rice Program Announcements

Major provisions of the 1972 rice program are as follows:

(1) The loan rate will be $5.08 per cwt., 65% of the February 1 parity price, or 65% of the August 1 parity, whichever is higher.

(2) The rice allotment is 1,836,461 acres, the sasme as the past 2 years (table 10). This was reset from the lower level announced last August to assure an ample rice supply for 1972/73.

(3) Growers have approved marketing quotas for the 1972 crop (table 9).

(4) Value factors, which reflect rough rice support levels on a milled basis, will be $8.42 per cwt. for long grain, $7.92 for short and medium grain, and $4.33 per cwt. for all classes of broken rice (table 14). These values are based on the $5.08 per cwt. loan rate. If the August 1 parity price calls for a higher loan level, the value factors will be revised.

WORLD RICE SITUATION[1]

1971 Output Down Slightly

World rice production in 1971 was the second largest on record. Due to reduced crops in Mainland China, the world's largest rice producer, world output is estimated at 295 million tons down fractionally from a year-earlier (table 19). Japan's 1971 rice crop fell about 15% as a result of its program to bring supplies into better balance with demand. Rice production in Pakistan was down significantly because of adverse weather and the disruptions caused by civil strife. India's rice crop, the world's second largest, is estimated to be up moderately from 1970's 63.7 million tons, because of favorable monsoons. Weather conditions in Indonesia, Thailand, and Burma and reduced military operations in South Vietnam also led to larger crops.

Trade and Prices Lower

Production increases in the Far East, which accounts for over half of the world's rice imports, have led to reduced world trade. Exports in 1971 were slightly below the 7.2 million tons (milled) that entered world trade last year, and down substantially from the 1965 peak of 8 million tons.

World rice prices, which have declined a third from the high levels in 1967 and 1968, continue to drift lower during the 1971/72 season, reflecting the large exportable supplies and heightened competition.

Rice export prices at Bangkok, Thailand, f.o.b., white, 5 percent broken

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Dollars per metric tons				
1969/70	185.40	186.00	178.56	154.20	151.20
1970/71	142.50	141.60	138.00	139.20	125.10
1971/72	138.82	135.76	134.00	133.81	129.74

[1] Based on information from the Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service. All units are metric. One metric ton of rice equals 22.046 hundredweight.

Leading World Rice Producers

Name the world's 10 largest rice producers in 1971. In alphabetical order they are (1) Burma, (2) Mainland China, (3) India, (4) Indonesia, (5) Japan, (6) South Korea, (7) Pakistan, (8) The Philippines, (9) Thailand, and (10) South Vietnam.

Now rank the alphabetical list in order of production. This would be (2), (3), (4), (7), (5), (9), (1), (6), (10) and (8). Did you miss the United States in the list? Did you rank India and Indonesia too low? Did you note that only 1 of our 4 competitors mentioned on page 4 is included in the list?

If the answers to this quiz were surprising there is a good chance that you were misled by the country's foreign trade position in the world rice economy. For instance, the United States, the world's leading rice exporter, was twelth in output and Thailand, the second leading exporter, was only sixth. India and Indonesia, both rice importers, ranked second and third in production.

Domestic demand is the clue. Rice is the major food staple in most of the top ten. They have large and rapidly growing populations. Some of them are entering a takeoff stage of economic development and per capita income is accelerating. Rising rice consumption has kept even large supplies tight necessitating imports to relieve demand pressures. On the other hand, domestic demand in the United States, Italy, Argentina, and Australia is relatively small in relation to production which enables them to turn to foreign demand as a marketing outlet.

RICE REPORTS OF INTEREST

Item	Report and Publisher
Rice stocks (April 1 and August 1)	Rice Stocks, SRS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
U.S. Rice production (Monthly, starting July)	Crop Production, SRS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Milled rice production (Monthly)	Statistical Statement, The Rice Millers' Association
World acreage and production, (June 30)	World Agricultural Production and Trade, FAS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Rice, rough and milled, U.S. exports (Monthly)	Rice Market News, AMS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Price support loan activity (Released Mid-month)	Grain Loan Activity, ASCS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Prices received by farmers (Monthly)	Agriculture Prices, SRS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Retail prices (Monthly)	Retail Food Prices by Cities, U.S. Dept. Labor
Market prices, Southern and California (Weekly)	Rice Market News, AMS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Prices, milled, Southern head (Weekly)	Rice Market News, AMS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Prices at Thailand (Weekly)	Rice Market News, AMS, U.S. Dept. Agr.

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WORLD DEMAND PROSPECTS FOR RICE IN 1980[1]

By Anthony S. Rojko, Francis S. Urban, and James J. Naive[2]

Abstract: The outlook for world rice trade is poor. Continuation of the Green Revolution would result in lower world import demand, a demand traditionally centered in less developed countries (LDC's). Import demand in the developed area is expected to rise moderately, but the increase will be small relative to potential exportable supplies. Consequently, prices will continue under pressure. The impact of reduced import demand in the LDC's will probably center around the traditional rice suppliers, primarily in Southeast Asia.

Key Words: World supply, demand, trade, 1980 projections, rice.

INTRODUCTION

World demand prospects for rice in 1980 are discussed, and the implications of possible production and trade policies and programs as they bear on export earnings or import costs are outlined. The world is divided on the basis of economic, geographic, and political criteria into 22 regions and three major areas—developed, central plan, and less developed. Groupings are listed in table 4.

Analyses of factors affecting regional supply and demand for rice are facilitated by the use of a mathematical programming system (model). These analyses take into account the interactions of economic forces within the world rice economy.

MAJOR RICE MARKETS AND SUPPLIERS

Although rice is the staple food for half of the world's people, less than 5% of world production enters international trade. Traditionally the Asian countries have been dominant in world rice trade but expanded domestic demand and lagging production have reduced their export availabilites.

The largest rice importers are in the less developed area in Asia, with the exception of Cuba. These include Indonesia, South Korea, Ceylon, South Vietnam, and India. Major rice exporters are widely scattered about the world, but Southeast Asia, with Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia, is also the leading exporting region. Other less developed exporters include Taiwan, Guyana, Brazil, Argentina, Pakistan, and the UAR. Developed exporters include the United States, Italy, Spain, and Australia. Mainland China is normally the only rice exporter in the central plan area.

At one time Burma was the world's largest rice exporter, shipping 1½ to 2 million metric tons annually in the 1950's and early 1960's[3]. But with faltering production in the mid-1960's, Burma's exports declined sharply and Thailand became the leading exporter. The United States ranked third and Mainland China fourth.

By 1967 export availabilities had slipped in Thailand and again in Burma, and the United States became the world's largest exporter; Thailand ranked second and Mainland China third.

Over the past 2 decades, the developed area has switched from a net import to a net export position. In 1970, rice exports from that area totaled 2.9 million tons and imports were 0.7 million tons. This accounted for about 40% of world exports and around 10% of world imports. The gain in U.S. exports and recent developments in Japan account for much of the shift. Japan was once the most important rice importer of the developed countries but with bumper crops during 1967-70, shifted to a surplus and export position. Western Europe and South Africa have become the major markets in the developed area.

Rice trade in the less developed area has been very volatile. Burma's exports have dropped drastically. South Vietnam has shifted from an exporter to an importer. The Philippines, after years of importing, became self-sufficient in the late 1960's but lately has shifted back to an import position. West Pakistan has substantially increased its supplies of rice available for shipment. Import requirements of West Africa and South Africa have moved up sharply, and exports of Latin America have fluctuated upward, while their import requirements have dropped.

In 1970, the central plan countries accounted for 13% of world exports and about 10% of world imports. Mainland China accounts for virtually all exports and the USSR and Eastern Europe are normally the importers.

FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECTIONS TO 1980

We have made 2 basic sets of projections for 1980 rice trade. Set I assumes a continuation of present food and fiber policies in the less developed countries, allowing for moderate gains in productivity consistent with some improvements in technology. This might be described as a moderately successful Green Revolution. Set II assumes that a higher rate of agricultural productivity and economic growth would prevail in the

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[1] Based on *World Demand Prospects for Grain in 1980*, Anthony S. Rojko, Francis S. Urban, and James J. Naive, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 75, Dec. 1971.

[2] Agricultural Economists, Economic Research Service.

[3] Metric units are used in this article. One metric ton equals 22.406 hundredweight.

LDC's. This could be termed an accelerated Green Revolution. Sets I and II are consistent with goals of the LDC's to accelerate economic growth.

The rates of economic growth and agricultural productivity in the developed and central plan areas remain the same under the 2 alternatives. Current food and fiber policies in these 2 areas are assumed to continue with little modification.

We have projected export earnings (or import costs), quantities, and prices at which rice would be shipped by using a supply-demand framework that assumes interdependency within and among regions. Production, consumption, trade, and price levels were determined regionally for each projection set.

GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

Remember these are projections and not forecasts of the future. The probability of achieving a particular set of projections depends on the likelihood of the assumptions and the relationships used. Moreover, long-range projections or basic assumptions and relationships may be invalidated if they call attention to possible imbalances which are followed by corrective action. After all, this is a major purpose of projections.

There is an implied assumption of an absence of major wars and natural disasters that would substantially change the underlying factors of supply and demand prospects.

Population

Population is a key variant in the growth of demand for agricultural products. From man's beginning to the start of this century, world population grew to 1 billion persons. Since then, it has increased to 3 billion. The phenomenon of accelerated population growth is most marked in the LDC's, where birth rates are still very high and death rates have been reduced by improved health and medical practices.

Income

Income is another key variant in the demand for rice. With given levels of population, prices, and tastes, the rate of increase in income largely determines the pattern and level of per capita consumption. While population may be the most important demand factor in the LDC's, income is the most important contributor in regions like the EC and other Western Europe where population growth is low and income growth is high.

The same projected growth rates in national income were used in all projection sets for the developed and central plan areas. For the LDC's, there are separate income projections for sets I and II that are consistent with the assumed growth in productivity, since agriculture accounts for a very large proportion of total economic activity.

THE MODEL FOR PROJECTIONS

The projections model is an integrated framwork of the rice economy. Data for 1964-66 were used as a base for projections and for determing basic supply-demand relationships.

Regions are linked through prices and commodity trade flows. The model contains supply and demand equations for each region, equations relating prices at different marketing levels in each region, and interregional transportation costs and institutional constraints.

Supply

The basic supply equations may have up to 3 price variables. They also include a trend variable to allow for long-run shifts in production reflecting basic changes in technology. The same basic price-response coefficients are used on both projection sets. However, for the projection sets for the less developed area, there are different trend variables which correspond to the assumptions on agricultural productivity and economic growth.

Demand

The basic demand equation formulated for the projection model relates rice consumption to its price, competing commodity prices, income, population, and trend. The demand structure was assumed to be basically the same for all projection alternatives. However, actual consumption levels in the LDC's differ for each projection set because of different income levels and prices resulting from assumed growth rates of agricultural productivity.

Price

The price equations serve 3 functions: provide the link between the supply, demand, and stock equations, determine the degree of sensitivity between price movements, and connect the regions.

Sensitivity is controlled by a coefficient, which may take on values of zero to one. A value of zero means there is no relationship between prices at 2 levels, while a coefficient of one assumes a one-for-one relationship. For example, a value of 0.3 (trade price sensitivity) in the wholesale-import price relationship assumes that for every dollar change in the world import price, the internal wholesale price will change 30 cents.

The prices that link the 22 regions are in a sense synthetic since rice is comprised of a number of commercial grades and classes, each having a different market price. Hence, we had to choose a representative grade widely traded on the international market. The actual trade price in each region or country in the base year was then adjusted to a grade equivalent. The selected representative grade for milled rice was No. 1, 5-15 percent broken.

PROJECTIONS OF DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND TRADE

Projection set I assumes a continuation of current policies, including stabilization of world prices. Set II assumes the annual growth of output by the less developed countries will accelerate by a factor of 1.4 over that of set I.

Projections under set I are compared with the 1964-66 base period, and long-term changes are highlighted. Then, results of set II are compared with those of set I to show the effects of accelerated productivity in the LDC's.

Projection Set I

Production

Under projection set I a sluggish import demand would be a depressant on world prices and lead to production adjustments in the developed area. These would be most apparent in the United States and Japan, which account for close to three-fourths of the developed area's production. U.S. rice production would increase 1.5% annually, substantially below the historical growth trend. (table 3). Japan's projected output is slightly below the 1964-66 average; declining per capita consumption is largely responsible for maintaining output at a relatively stable level.

On the other hand, the projected annual growth in output for the LDC's is relatively high: 2.8% for the importing regions and 2.5% for the exporters. Considerably above past trends, these rates would be due in large part to realized potential of the high-yielding rice varieties and production programs associated with the Green Revolution.

Consumption

Consumption of rice in the developed area, excluding Japan, is expected to increase 1.8% a year, reaching 3 million tons by 1980 (table 2). But consumption in Japan is expected to decline to 11.3 million tons as a result of a 20% drop in per capita utilization. This trend partly reflects Japan's shift from rice to wheat.

Utilization of rice in the LDC's is projected to increase at an annual rate of 2.8% from the 1964-66 average. But because of population growth, the annual per capita gain for the LDC's is only 0.1%. This low average is heavily influenced by South Asia and Southeast Asia. Annual growth rates for other LDC regions range from 0.2 to 2.2%. Expanding wheat production and consumption would tend to hold down rice consumption. This is particularly true for South Asia.

Trade

Given the projected level of supply and demand, Japan's 1980 rice imports would be sharply below the 0.8 million tons of the base period[4]. Japan has already faced an oversupply problem which necessitated a disposal program using feed, industrial use, and exports as outlets. It is assumed that Japan will not continue production of rice at surplus levels since it would be expensive to maintain.

For other developed importers, rice imports are expected to increase about 50%, reaching 0.7 million tons (net basis). Even if the projected imports of 0.6 million tons for Eastern Europe and the USSR are added, the resulting import total of 1.3 million tons is less than a fourth of projected world rice trade of 6.2 million tons. Only a modest increase over base period imports was projected for the USSR.

Because the demand for rice is inelastic and the developed importer's share of the world market is relatively small, these importers cannot absorb any significant increase in supplies from exporters unless substantial price concessions are made. Thus, it is not surprising that any significant change in the volume of exportable supplies results in substantial changes in world prices of rice.

The LDC's are projected to be the major import market for rice, taking about three-fourths of the projected 6.2 million tons. More than half of the LDC imports would probably be supplied by LDC exporters. The United States, Australia, and Communist Asia would suppply most of the remainder. However, LDC importers in the aggregate would increase their rice imports only modestly from the base period level since gains in output would about match growth in demand. Substantial increases in import demand are projected for Central America, West Asia, and East and West Africa. But South Asian import demand may falter because of the expected increases in production in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.

Projected rice exports from Southeast Asia of 2.5 million tons are near the 1964-66 level but substantially above the level of the late 1960's. This region, which includes Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, and South Vietnam, experienced difficulties in the 1960's that caused exportable supplies to drop substantially. Military conflicts have been disruptive in some of the countries and rice production in others has simply not kept pace with the growing domestic demand. Should these problems be resolved, exportable supplies could be well above the 2.5 million tons of set I.

For North Africa (mainly the UAR), the other major exporting region in the less developed area, exports are projected to be substantially above the base period. The USSR has been a growing market for this region.

The United States should continue to increase its exports to the LDC market. However, much of the expected market growth is contingent on the availability of concessional trade terms and a limited rate of recovery of rice exports from Southeast Asia.

[4] Japan is expected to continue to import glutenous rice, which is not produced domestically.

Projection Set II

The higher assumed growth in production for the LDC's would result in decreased rice trade. Normally, the bulk of LDC rice exports moves to other LDC's. For example, during 1963-65, over four-fifths of Southeast Asia's rice shipments went to other LDC's, primarily South Asia and Indonesia. But with increased rice output of their own, the demand of LDC importers would be reduced, dampening the outlook for rice exports by LDC exporters.

Rice imports in the less developed importing countries would drop from 4.7 million tons under set I to 4.1 million tons under set II. The impact of this decline is even more critical since LDC imports normally make up about three-fourths of world rice trade. Thus, under set II conditions, prices of rice in world trade would be lower, but would be kept from falling precipitously by a sizable reduction in exports of the major developed exporters, particularly the United States.

The price change would have a slight influence on production and consumption of developed importers. Output would be expected to drop and consumption would rise, resulting in a 0.3 million-ton increase in their imports. Japan would account for two-thirds of that gain.

IMPLICATIONS FOR TRADE

Prospects for export earnings or import costs differ materially between the projection sets. A striking overall implication at the world level is that if prices were maintained at the relatively high price levels of 1964-66, the capacity to produce would exceed world demand in 1980.

Instrumental in the demand projections is the continuation of low demand-price elasticities for rice, at the world and country level. In other words, 1980 consumption would not be highly responsive to price changes. As a result, downward pressure on world prices would continue with resulting slow growth in the aggregate value (demand) because increased quantities would only be consumed at lower prices to absorb excess supplies. Thus, maintenance of current market shares by all exporters would reduce export earnings.

Projection Set I

Under set I, world trade prices for rice in 1980 are expected to be close to a fifth below the relatively high prices of the base period[5]. Value of world trade in rice would follow a similar pattern as prospects for expanding total world rice trade are not encouraging. This situation would stem primarily from lack of growth in import markets. The projected drop in Japan's import requirements would more than offset the growing import demand in other developed countries. In addition, any possible rise in imports in the less developed area from growth in domestic demand would be limited by inadequate foreign exchange and rising domestic production. Consequently, rice import costs of the LDC importers are projected to be down about 8% by 1980. Contributing to this drop are South Asia and East Asia, the two areas where new rice varieties are expected to have the greatest impact on production. Import costs for rice are projected to grow in the other importing LDC's as growth in demand is expected to be greater than the fall in world prices of rice. However, any substantial increase in value of imports by the LDC's would necessarily have to be concessional trade by developed exporters.

With these import demand prospects, rice exports of Southeast Asia are projected to be only about the same as in the base period, though substantially above the levels in the late 1960's. But due to lower prices projected export earnings for the LDC's would be down compared with those in the base period. Export earnings in the developed world would be substantially above those in the base period.

Projection Set II

Import costs of the LDC's for rice would be down substantially from the levels of projection set I. But export earnings of the LDC's for rice under set II would also be down.

Because of unfilled caloric needs and a traditional preference for rice in the importing LDC's, a considerable amount of their increased production under set II would result in increased consumption at home, and reduce import demand. But these countries at the same time would be able to absorb their own larger output, moderating its impact on world trade. The less developed rice exporters would have to seek other markets for their expanded export availabilities. Consequently, developed exporters would have to reduce their share of the world market considerably for world rice prices to be maintained at reasonable levels. The foreign aid constraint on import demand in the LDC's would increase downward pressures on prices.

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[5] Scarcity of export availabilities of rice, particularly from the "rice bowl" in relation to import demand during 1966-68, caused both absolute and relative prices to rise considerably.

Table 2.--Rice: Production, consumption, and trade, 1964-66 average, and projections to 1980 under projection sets I and II 1/

Region	1964-66			1980--proj. set I			1980--proj. set II		
	Production	Consumption	Net trade 2/	Production	Consumption	Net trade 2/	Production	Consumption	Net trade 2/
	1,000 metric tons								
Developed:									
Importers--									
Canada	--	45	-45	--	64	-64	--	66	-66
EC	453	654	-199	469	771	-302	448	784	-336
United Kingdom	--	109	-109	--	134	-134	--	140	-140
Other W. Europe	422	455	-29	527	567	-40	505	587	-82
Japan	11,447	11,923	-750	11,124	11,294	-170	10,987	11,352	-365
South Africa, Rep. of	2	75	-73	5	137	-132	5	142	-137
Subtotal	12,324	13,261	-1,205	12,125	12,967	-842	11,945	13,071	-1,126
Major exporters--									
United States	2,553	963	1,527	3,255	1,287	2,063	3,210	1,297	147
Australia & N.Zealand	136	44	71	235	77	158	222	82	140
Subtotal	2,689	1,007	1,598	3,490	1,364	2,221	3,432	1,379	287
Total, developed	15,013	14,268	393	15,615	14,331	1,379	15,377	14,450	-839
Central plan:									
Eastern Europe	99	389	-290	128	482	-354	125	492	-367
USSR	341	588	-247	1,221	1,487	-266	1,214	1,501	-287
Communist Asia	63,927	63,024	903	88,518	87,750	768	88,381	87,807	574
Total, central plan	64,367	64,001	366	89,867	89,719	148	89,720	89,800	-80
Less developed:									
Importers--									
Cent. Am. & Mexico	665	1,032	-367	1,312	1,815	-503	1,693	2,087	-394
West South America	853	924	-71	1,486	1,508	-22	1,864	1,764	100
East Africa	1,019	1,199	-177	1,448	1,902	-454	1,653	2,090	-437
West Africa	1,301	1,729	-428	1,851	2,642	-791	2,146	2,783	-637
West Asia	921	1,275	-354	1,524	2,099	-575	1,848	2,312	-464
South Asia	45,868	47,005	-1,137	70,723	71,493	-770	80,886	81,003	-117
East Asia & Pac. Is.	17,867	19,595	-1,728	29,301	30,928	-1,627	34,841	35,887	-1,046
Subtotal	68,494	72,759	-4,262	107,645	112,387	-4,742	124,931	127,926	-2,995
Major exporters--									
Argentina	141	118	29	250	207	43	300	219	81
East South America	4,891	4,509	382	7,406	7,248	158	8,674	8,295	379
North Africa	1,301	960	341	2,310	1,772	538	2,782	2,120	662
Southeast Asia	18,215	15,951	2,419	25,303	22,823	2,480	26,673	23,882	2,791
Subtotal	24,548	21,538	3,171	35,269	32,050	3,219	38,429	34,516	3,913
Total, less developed	93,042	94,297	-1,091	142,914	144,437	-1,523	163,360	162,442	918
World total	172,422	172,566	-332	248,396	248,487	4	268,457	266,692	-1

1/ Set I assumes a continuation of present food and fiber policies, allowing for moderate gains in productivity in the less developed countries. Set II assumes that agricultural productivity and economic growth in the less developed countries would be higher than projected in set I.
2/ Some regions do not balance because of stocks.

Table 3.--Rice: Annual growth rates for production and consumption, 1964-66 through 1980, under projection sets I and II 1/

Region	Historical 2/			1980--proj. set I			1980--proj. set II		
		Consumption			Consumption			Consumption	
	Production	Total	Per Capita	Production	Total	Per Capita	Production	Total	Per Capita
					Percent				
Developed:									
Importers--									
Canada	--	2.0	0.3	--	3.2	1.2	--	3.4	1.5
EC	-1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	1.1	0.5	-0.6	1.2	0.7
United Kingdom	--	2.4	1.7	--	1.0	0.3	--	1.3	0.6
Other W. Europe	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.7	3/	1.0	1.0	0.2
Japan	1.6	-0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1
South Africa, Rep. of	4/	3.8	1.2	6.3	5.2	2.6	6.3	5.5	2.9
Subtotal	1.4	-0.2	3/	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9
Major exporters--									
United States	3.3	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.5	3/	1.4	1.5	0.1
Australia and New Zealand	4.1	3.2	1.3	5.1	4.8	3.0	4.7	5.3	3.5
Subtotal	3.3	1.4	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.7	0.4
Total, developed	1.8	-0.1	-1.1	3/	3/	-1.0	-0.2	3/	-1.0
Central plan:									
Eastern Europe	-1.7	3.4	2.5	1.4	0.8	3/	1.2	0.9	3/
USSR	5.5	3.2	2.1	8.4	5.6	4.5	8.4	5.7	4.5
Communist Asia	0.6	1.4	-0.6	2.3	2.1	3/	2.2	2.1	3/
Total, central plan	0.6	1.4	-0.3	2.3	2.1	0.3	2.3	2.1	0.3
Less developed:									
Importers--									
Cent. Am. & Mexico	2.2	1.8	-1.3	4.3	4.0	0.8	6.1	5.0	1.7
West South America	3.0	3.2	0.4	3.8	3.4	0.6	5.4	4.5	1.6
East Africa	2.3	2.3	3/	2.4	3.3	0.9	3.3	3.9	1.5
West Africa	2.0	2.6	3/	2.3	2.9	0.2	3.4	3.2	0.6
West Asia	3.4	3.6	0.9	3.4	3.2	0.5	4.8	3.9	1.2
South Asia	2.0	1.9	-0.5	2.5	2.5	0.1	3.4	3.4	1.0
East Asia & Pacific Is.	1.7	1.8	-1.0	3.3	3.0	0.3	4.5	4.1	1.3
Subtotal	2.0	1.9	-0.4	2.8	2.7	0.2	3.8	3.6	1.0
Major exporters--									
Argentina	1.5	1.6	3/	3.8	3.8	2.2	5.1	4.1	2.5
East South America	3.6	3.2	0.3	3.1	3.5	0.6	4.2	4.4	1.5
North Africa	3.2	3.1	0.2	3.7	4.2	1.2	5.0	5.4	2.4
Southeast Asia	2.1	2.8	0.2	2.3	2.5	3/	2.6	2.8	0.3
Subtotal	2.5	2.9	0.2	2.5	2.8	0.1	3.1	3.3	0.6
Total, less developed	2.1	2.1	-0.5	2.7	2.8	0.1	3.6	3.6	0.9
World total	1.6	1.7	-0.3	2.3	2.3	0.3	2.9	2.8	0.8

1/ Set I assumes a continuation of present food and fiber policies, allowing for moderate gains in productivity in the less developed countries. Set II assumes that agricultural productivity and economic growth in the less developed countries would be higher than projected in set I.
2/ Extrapolations of linear trends from early 1950's to 1967 period.
3/ Less than 0.1 percent.
4/ No production in 1980.

Table 4.--World: Regional breakdown by countries

Regions	Countries
Developed	
United States	
Canada	
United Kingdom	
European Community	Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Germany-Fed. Rep., Italy, Netherlands.
Other Western Europe	Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
South Africa Rep.	
Japan	
Australia & New Zealand	
Central Plan	
Eastern Europe	Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia.
Soviet Union	
Communist Asia	China, Mongolia, North Korea, North Vietnam.
Less Developed	
Cent. Am. & Mexico	British Honduras, Caribbean including Cuba, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.
East South America	Brazil, French Guiana, Guiana, Paraguay, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.
West South America	Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru.
Argentina	
North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia.
West Africa	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Congo (Brazz.), Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaïre, Other Portuguese West Africa.
East Africa	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malagasy Rep., Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.
West Asia	Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Muscat & Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trucial States, Turkey, Yemen (Aden), Yemen (San'a).
South Asia	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Ceylon, India, Nepal, Pakistan (including Bangladesh).
Southeast Asia	Burma, Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam, Thailand.
East Asia & Pacific Is.	Brunei, China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pacific Island, Papua, Philippines, Singapore.

Table 5.--Rice, rough basis: Supply and distribution, United States average 1961-65, annual 1968-70, August-December 1970-71

Item	Year beginning August				August-December	
	Average 1961-65	1968	1969	1970 1/	1970 1/	1971 1/
	- - - - 1,000 cwt. - - - -					
Beginning carryover	5,245	3,459	12,492	13,215	13,215	14,888
Farm production	67,992	104,075	90,838	83,754	83,754	84,315
Supply	73,237	107,534	103,330	96,969	96,969	99,203
Seed	2,471	2,932	2,510	2,510	---	---
Exports (rough only) 2/	124	67	193	140	6	4
Used by mills	65,201	89,086	86,544	77,326	36,246	38,602
Total disappearance	67,796	92,085	89,247	79,976	36,252	38,606
Ending carryover	4,873	12,492	13,215	14,888	59,366	60,483
Statistical discrepancies 3/	+568	+2,957	+868	+2,105	+1,351	+114

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Rough rice exports reported by Bureau of the Census.
3/ Results from loss, waste, the lack of data on other uses, and errors in estimation.

Table 6.--Rice, Milled basis: Supply and distribution, United States average 1961-65, annual 1968-70, August-December 1970-71

Item	Year beginning August				August-December	
	Average 1961-65	1968	1969	1970 1/	1970 1/	1971 1/
	- - - - 1,000 cwt. - - - -					
Beginning carryover	1,736	2,418	2,723	2,328	2,328	2,752
Mill production 2/	46,818	65,240	62,349	56,870	26,379	27,982
Imports	227	8	159	1,064	298	606
Supply	48,781	67,666	65,231	60,262	29,005	31,340
Food						
Shipments to territories	2,778	3,130	3,324	2,630	1,079	1,625
Used by military	125	150	243	227	95	100
Civilian consumption	13,494	16,448	13,427	15,375	6,051	7,505
Total food	16,397	19,728	16,994	18,232	7,225	9,230
Used by brewers	3,105	4,215	5,089	4,999	1,981	2,095
Exports 3/	27,534	41,000	40,820	34,279	15,250	14,349
Total disappearance	47,036	64,943	62,903	57,510	24,456	25,674
Ending carryover	1,745	2,723	2,328	2,752	4,549	5,666
Per capita civilian consumption (pounds)	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.6	---	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Production of heads, second heads, screenings and brewer's rice.
3/ Milled Rice exports 1968-71 adjusted on basis of bills of lading presented to the USDA for payment.

Table 7 .--Rice, rough equivalent: Support rates with comparisons, quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC, and loans outstanding, 1960-70

Crop of-	National average support rate per cwt.	Season av. price per cwt. received by farmers 1/: Actual	Season av. price per cwt. received by farmers 1/: Above support	Placed under price support: Loans	Placed under price support: Purchase agreements	Placed under price support: Total	Delivered to CCC	At year end July 31: Total carry-over	At year end July 31: CCC stocks and loans outstanding: Stocks owned by CCC 2/	At year end July 31: CCC stocks and loans outstanding: Under loan 2/	At year end July 31: CCC stocks and loans outstanding: Total	At year end July 31: Privately held ("Free") stocks
	- - - Dollars - - -			- - - 1,000 cwt. - - -								
1960	4.42	4.55	.13	7,825	5,280	13,105	4,876	10,080	4,124	8	4,132	5,948
1961	4.71	5.14	.43	4,292	2,081	6,373	34	5,329	314	---	314	5,015
1962	4.71	5.04	.33	5,602	6,622	12,224	1,841	7,730	1,852	8	1,860	5,870
1963	4.71	5.01	.30	5,884	4,139	10,023	771	7,539	1,435	---	1,435	6,104
1964	4.71	4.90	.19	7,629	3/99	7,728	787	7,677	1,041	3	1,044	6,633
1965	4.50	4.93	.43	9,813	184	9,997	403	8,239	614	7	621	7,618
1966	4.50	4.95	.45	14,362	5	14,367	119	8,511	140	92	232	8,279
1967	4.55	4.97	.42	16,352	2	16,354	39	6,784	82	4	86	6,698
1968	4.60	5.00	.40	23,640	640	24,280	6,320	16,210	6,087	238	6,325	9,885
1969	4.72	4.95	.23	22,671	1,841	24,512	2,993	16,446	6,407	10	6,417	10,029
1970 4/	4.86	5.17	.31	20,787	733	21,520	3,528	18,630	9,329	138	9,467	9,163

1/ U.S. season average prices are the result of weighting State season averages, including allowances for unredeemed loans at the average rate, by estimated marketings.
2/ May include small quantities of new-crop rice in last few years.
3/ Includes purchase agreements through 1963 marketing year and direct purchases thereafter.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 8 .--Rice, rough: Acreage, yield and production, by States, 1970 and 1971

State	Acreage: Planted 1970	Acreage: Planted 1971 1/	Acreage: Harvested 1970	Acreage: Harvested 1971 1/	Yield per harvested acre 1970	Yield per harvested acre 1971 1/	Production 1970	Production 1971 1/
	- - - - 1,000 acres - - - -				- - Pounds - -		- - 1,000 cwt. - -	
Southern States:								
Missouri	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	4,400	4,800	207	235
Mississippi	52	52	51	51	4,400	4,450	2,244	2,270
Arkansas	442	442	438	441	4,800	4,950	21,024	21,830
Louisiana	525	524	523	522	3,900	3,800	20,397	19,836
Texas	469	470	467	468	4,500	4,900	21,015	22,932
Total Southern	1,492.8	1,493.0	1,483.7	1,486.9	4,373	4,513	64,887	67,103
California	333	333	331	331	5,700	5,200	18,867	17,212
Total United States 2/	1,825.8	1,826.0	1,814.7	1,817.9	4,615	4,638	83,754	84,315

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total U.S. acreage and production reported by the Statistical Reporting Service. Excludes acreage and production in the minor southern States.

Table 9.--Rice: Percentage of votes in favor of rice marketing quotas, major rice-producing States and United States, 1967-72

State	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
			Percent			
Missouri	87.3	85.7	88.7	91.8	94.2	93.3
Mississippi	94.8	95.9	95.9	97.3	95.6	95.6
Arkansas	92.8	97.9	97.0	95.9	96.6	96.2
Louisiana	90.6	97.7	95.7	91.0	94.2	95.7
Texas	82.0	94.1	90.1	87.3	91.3	92.3
California	76.7	85.5	84.1	79.2	88.6	90.1
United States	88.0	95.6	93.4	90.4	93.8	94.5

1/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Rice: Acreage allotments, by States, 1967-72

State	Apportionment			
	1967	1968	1969	1970-72
		Acres		
Southern States:				
Missouri	5,770	6,911	6,219	5,286
Mississippi	56,489	67,788	61,009	51,858
Arkansas	482,921	579,518	521,566	443,331
Louisiana	574,899	689,878	620,890	527,756
Texas	511,123	613,347	552,013	469,211
Total Southern	1,631,202	1,957,442	1,761,697	1,497,442
California	362,804	435,365	391,828	333,054
Total Major	1,994,006	2,392,807	2,153,525	1,830,496
Minor States:				
Arizona	277	332	299	254
Florida	1,158	1,390	1,251	1,063
Illinois	24	29	26	22
North Carolina	46	55	50	43
South Carolina	3,445	4,134	3,721	3,163
Oklahoma	180	216	195	166
Tennessee	626	751	676	575
Total Minor	5,756	6,907	6,218	5,286
Unapportioned National Reserve	740	888	799	679
United States	2,000,502	2,400,602	2,160,542	1,836,461

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 11.--Rice: Percent of production by class, and States, 1968-71

Class and State	1968	1969	1970	1971
		Percent		
All Classes				
Long grain	46.8	49.0	49.3	52.7
Medium grain	42.2	40.3	40.4	37.2
Short grain	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.1
Total United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Long grain				
Arkansas	36.5	40.5	37.9	36.3
Louisiana	12.5	12.7	12.3	13.3
Mississippi	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5
Texas	45.1	41.0	43.9	44.5
Minor States	.4	.5	.3	.4
California	.1	---	---	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medium grain				
Arkansas	16.9	17.7	14.6	17.5
Louisiana	47.0	40.3	46.6	44.4
Mississippi	.1	.2	1/	1/
Texas	7.7	6.2	10.1	9.2
Minor States	.1	.3	.2	.1
California	28.2	35.3	28.5	28.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Short grain				
Arkansas	2.0	3.8	2.4	2.0
Minor States	---	.1	.1	.1
California	98.0	96.1	97.5	97.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Negligible.

Source: Annual production reports, from Rice Millers' Association.

Table 12.--Rice: Rough milled and Heads produced by class and State, 1965-70

Year beginning August	Rough rice milled: Long grain	Medium grain	Short grain	Total 2/	Year beginning August	Milled heads produced 1/: Long grain	Medium grain	Short grain	Total 2/
	- - - 1,000 cwt. - - -					- - - 1,000 cwt. - - -			
Arkansas					Arkansas				
1965	11,288.8	7,356.7	248.1	18,893.6	1965	6,693.8	4,758.6	147.6	11,600.0
1966	13,017.9	7,661.1	226.4	20,905.4	1966	7,913.9	5,096.6	131.3	13,141.8
1967	14,645.5	7,767.7	227.8	22,641.0	1967	8,767.9	5,152.8	134.4	14,055.1
1968	16,100.6	6,221.7	312.0	22,634.3	1968	9,395.6	3,853.0	196.7	13,445.3
1969	16,781.4	7,036.8	331.0	24,149.2	1969	10,460.7	4,620.4	201.5	15,282.6
1970	13,926.5	5,081.3	192.1	19,199.9	1970	8,716.3	3,358.4	112.2	12,186.9
Louisiana					Louisiana				
1965	5,587.2	10,743.8	---	16,331.0	1965	3,078.6	6,599.8	---	9,678.4
1966	4,787.1	13,850.3	---	18,637.4	1966	2,680.5	8,535.6	---	11,216.1
1967	6,441.2	15,437.2	---	21,878.4	1967	3,446.8	9,433.4	---	12,880.2
1968	6,159.9	15,985.3	---	22,145.2	1968	3,397.8	9,708.3	---	13,106.1
1969	5,630.0	13,327.4	---	18,967.4	1969	2,924.4	7,799.8	---	10,724.2
1970	4,292.2	14,031.9	---	18,324.1	1970	2,415.1	8,717.1	---	11,132.2
Texas					Texas				
1965	15,201.9	6,835.3	---	22,037.2	1965	9,245.1	4,399.9	---	13,645.0
1966	16,182.3	5,856.7	---	22,039.0	1966	9,547.6	3,738.4	---	13,286.0
1967	19,292.0	4,528.5	---	23,820.5	1967	11,490.9	2,881.0	---	14,371.9
1968	17,854.7	4,669.1	---	22,523.8	1968	10,896.1	2,952.4	---	13,848.5
1969	21,476.6	4,002.9	---	25,479.5	1969	12,704.1	2,330.5	---	15,034.6
1970	17,882.1	3,599.2	---	21,481.3	1970	11,134.6	2,385.9	---	13,520.5
Total South					Total South				
1965	32,078.0	24,935.8	248.1	57,261.9	1965	19,017.5	15,758.3	147.6	34.923.4
1966	33,987.4	27,368.0	226.4	61,581.8	1966	20,142.0	17,370.6	131.3	37,643.9
1967	40,378.8	27,733.4	227.8	68,340.0	1967	23,705.6	17,467.2	134.4	41,307.2
1968	40,115.2	26,876.1	312.0	67,303.3	1968	23,689.6	16,513.7	196.7	40,400.0
1969	43,888.0	24,377.1	331.0	68,596.1	1969	26,089.2	14,750.7	201.5	41,041.4
1970	36,100.8	22,712.4	192.1	59,005.3	1970	22,266.0	14,461.4	112.2	36,839.6
California					California				
1965	---	5,974.3	7,358.4	13,332.7	1965	---	3,655.3	4,283.4	7,938.7
1966	---	10,663.9	7,964.0	18,627.9	1966	---	7,889.5	4,369.7	12,259.2
1967	---	9,472.7	10,302.9	19,775.6	1967	---	6,441.2	6,657.1	13,098.3
1968	---	11,834.1	9,949.1	21,783.2	1968	---	9,062.7	6,308.5	15,371.2
1969	---	10,130.8	7,817.4	17,948.2	1969	---	7,406.1	4,690.8	12,096.9
1970	---	8,557.6	9,762.7	18,320.3	1970	---	7,132.2	5,561.6	12,693.8
Total United States					Total United States				
1965	32,078.0	30,910.1	7,606.5	70,594.6	1965	19,017.5	19,413.6	4,431.0	42,862.2
1966	33,987.3	38,032.0	8,190.4	80,209.8	1966	20,142.0	25,260.1	4,501.0	49,903.2
1967	40,378.8	37,206.1	10,530.7	88,115.7	1967	23,705.6	23,908.4	6,791.5	54,405.5
1968	40,115.2	38,710.2	10,261.1	89,086.4	1968	23,689.6	25,576.4	6,505.2	55,771.2
1969	43,888.0	34,507.9	8,148.4	86,544.3	1969	26,089.2	22,156.8	4,892.3	53,138.3
1970	36,100.8	31,270.0	9,954.8	77,325.6	1970	22,266.0	21,593.6	5,673.8	49,533.4

1/ Includes brown rice.
2/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Data compiled from reports of the Rice Millers' Association and the California Market News Service.

Table 13.--Rice, rough: Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by States and United States, 1966-72

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Season Average 1/
							- - - - Dollars - - - -						
							Arkansas						
1966	5.15	4.45	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	4.80
1967	5.00	4.80	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.12
1968	5.30	4.75	4.90	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.07
1969	5.20	4.75	5.00	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.32
1970	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.41
1971 2/	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.70	5.70						5.40
							Louisiana						
1966	4.60	4.70	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.10	4.90	4.80
1967	4.65	4.70	4.75	5.00	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.40	4.91
1968	4.80	4.75	4.85	5.00	5.00	4.95	5.10	4.85	4.80	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.83
1969	4.50	4.75	4.70	4.90	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.70	4.75	4.85	5.00	4.65	4.71
1970	4.95	4.90	4.95	4.90	5.00	5.20	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.20	4.96
1971 2/	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.40	5.50						5.10
							Mississippi						
1966	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.90	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	4.90
1967	---	5.20	5.40	5.20	5.20	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.34
1968	---	---	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.40	5.40	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
1969	5.20	4.90	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.27
1970	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.28
1971 2/	5.40	5.20	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40						5.40
							Texas						
1966	5.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.00	5.10
1967	4.80	4.70	4.75	5.00	4.90	5.00	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.94
1968	5.30	5.10	5.00	5.10	4.60	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.50	---	4.40	4.97
1969	4.40	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.85	4.90	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.88
1970	5.40	5.20	5.10	5.20	4.85	5.30	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.25
1971 2/	5.50	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.60						5.30
							United States 3/						
1966	5.03	4.86	5.03	5.02	5.12	5.16	5.15	5.13	5.13	5.18	5.17	5.04	4.95
1967	4.74	4.74	5.08	5.04	5.08	5.16	5.32	5.36	5.37	5.34	5.37	5.33	4.97
1968	5.06	4.92	5.03	5.09	4.92	4.72	4.84	4.80	4.78	4.90	4.80	4.63	5.00
1969	4.71	4.99	5.23	5.05	4.98	4.99	4.96	5.01	5.00	4.98	5.10	4.80	4.95
1970	5.16	5.18	5.26	5.19	5.09	5.31	5.44	5.36	5.33	5.30	5.20	5.33	5.17
1971 2/	5.29	5.23	5.37	5.24	5.34	5.55	5.57						5.22

1/ State and U.S. season average prices include an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases by the Government, valued at the average loan rate, by States. Monthly prices do not include this allowance.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ California is excluded in the monthly averages but is included in the U.S. season average.

Table 14.--Rice: Value factors for computing support rates, U.S. average support rate, and parity rate, 1968-72

Group and Variety	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
			Cents per lb.		
Head Rice					
(Long)					
I Patna (except Belle Patna and Century Patna), and Rexoro (except Rexark)	8.12	8.21	8.38	8.62	8.42
II Bluebonnet, Belle Patna, Vegold, Nira, Rexark, Bluebelle and Dawn	8.12	8.21	8.38	8.62	8.42
III Century Patna, Toro, Fortuna, Rex Nira, and Edith	8.12	8.21	8.38	8.62	8.42
IV Blue Rose (including Improved Blue Rose, Greater Blue Rose, Kamrose and Arkrose), Calrose, Gulfrose, Lacrosse, Magnolia, Nato, Northrose, Nova, Zenith (including Gold Zenith and Gold Rose), Prelude, Lady Wright, and Saturn	6.92	7.21	7.38	7.82	7.92
(Medium)					
V Pearl, Early Prolific, Calady and other varieties	6.87	7.16	7.33	7.77	7.92
(Short)					
Broken Rice	4.00	4.00	4.20	4.33	4.33
			Dol. per cwt.		
U.S. average support rate	4.60	4.72	4.86	5.07	5.08
Parity for price support	2/ 6.92	2/ 7.26	2/ 7.47	2/ 7.79	3/ 7.81
			Percent		
Support rate as percent of parity	66.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0

1/ The method of computing 1972-crop rough rice basic support rates is the same as that used in prior rice programs except that under the new rice standards rice is classified by size and shape of kernel rather than variety. The basic support rates are applicable to No. 2 rice and will be adjusted by the following premium and discounts for U.S. grades per cwts: No. 1 premium of 10 cents, No. 3, discount of 15 cents; No. 4, discount of 30 cents; and No. 5, discount of 50 cents. The premium and discounts are unchanged from 1971. A further discount for location, to adjust for transportation costs of moving the rough rice to an area where competitive milling facilities are available will also be made for rice produced in certain areas. 2/ Mid-July parity price which is legal parity for August. 3/ Mid-Jan. parity price which is legal parity for February.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 15.--Rice: Retail prices in leading cities of the United States, August-July, 1967-72

Item	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	- - - - Cents per pound - - - -												
	Long grain												
1967	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
1968	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
1969	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23
1970	.23	.23	.23	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24
1971	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24						
	Short grain												
1967	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
1968	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
1969	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
1970	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20	.19	.20	.20	.19
1971	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20						

Compiled from reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor

Table 16.--Rice: U.S. export payment rates, August-July, 1969-72

Item	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	- - - - Dollars per cwt. - - - -												
	Long grain												
1969	.59	.55	.65	.75	.91	.94	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.12	.93
1970	1.05	1.05	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.21
1971	1.85	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.12	2.45						
	Medium grain												
1969	.52	.50	.60	.70	.74	.74	.90	.95	.95	.95	.95	.92	.78
1970	.85	.85	.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.97
1971	1.80	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95						
	Short grain												
1969	.36	.45	.60	.70	.74	.74	.90	.95	.95	.95	.95	.92	.77
1970	.85	.85	.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.97
1971	1.80	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95						

Export Marketing Service.

Table 17.--Rice, Milled U.S. No. 2: Average price per 100 pounds of Southern head rice at milling centers, by months, 1966-72

Class and year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
							- - - - Dollars - - - -						
Long Grain	Houston, Texas, Milled Rice, No. 2, f.o.b. mills, per cwt., bagged 1/												
1966	10.05	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	10.05	10.00	9.90	10.00
1967	9.50	9.55	9.70	10.00	10.05	10.15	10.15	10.35	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.05
1968	9.95	9.50	9.60	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.80
1969	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.80	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.90
1970	10.00	9.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.05
1971 2/	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.20	10.25						
Medium Grain:	Milled Rice, No. 2, f.o.b. mills, per cwt., bagged 3/												
1966	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.40	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.35
1967	7.90	7.75	8.10	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.50	9.00	9.40	9.25	9.25	9.25	8.65
1968	8.90	8.50	8.40	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
1969	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.65
1970	8.65	8.70	8.80	8.90	8.90	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.90
1971 2/	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.15	9.25						
Long Grain	Arkansas, Milled Rice, No. 2, f.o.b. mills, per cwt., bagged 1/												
1966	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.95	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90
1967	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.95	10.20	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.05
1968	10.25	10.15	9.20	9.85	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.85	9.90
1969	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.00	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.00
1970	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
1971 2/	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.40						
Medium Grain:	Milled Rice, No. 2, f.o.b. mills, per cwt., bagged 3/												
1966	8.15	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.20
1967	8.25	8.25	8.15	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	8.65
1968	9.25	9.10	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.55
1969	8.45	8.45	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
1970	8.55	8.70	8.90	8.90	8.90	9.05	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	8.95
1971 2/	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.40						

1/ Prior to 1968 reported by variety (Bluebonnet). Beginning August 1968 reported only by class (Long Grain). 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Mostly Nato.

Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 18.--Rice: Monthly average price at Southwest Louisiana, 1966-72

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
							- - - - Dollars - - - -						
	Milled, Long-grain Second Head, per 100 pounds, bagged 1/												
1966	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.95	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.85
1967	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1968	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1969	6.00	5.95	5.75	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
1970	5.80	5.80	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.95	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.95
1971 2/	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05	5.90	5.90						
	Milled, medium-grain Second Head, per 100 pounds, bagged 1/												
1966	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.95	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.85
1967	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1968	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1969	6.00	5.95	5.75	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
1970	5.80	5.80	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.95	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.95
1971 2/	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05	5.90	5.90						
	Rice Bran, f.o.b. mills, per ton 3/												
1966	38.00	38.30	39.10	43.25	47.75	47.70	46.25	42.25	35.50	34.40	40.25	40.20	41.10
1967	39.75	31.75	34.00	34.00	36.90	38.60	32.70	31.50	31.00	30.00	30.60	31.00	33.50
1968	32.00	25.10	25.00	25.50	33.40	35.50	35.50	35.50	33.90	24.50	21.20	21.50	29.05
1969	22.50	24.30	30.00	32.75	35.50	39.00	39.50	34.10	30.50	27.50	28.50	28.50	31.05
1970	28.75	33.40	35.00	41.40	47.00	48.00	45.40	47.40	50.00	50.00	45.30	43.00	42.90
1971 2/	37.00	29.60	26.25	30.80	39.00	38.50	38.00						
	Rice Millfeed, f.o.b. mills, per ton, bagged 4/												
1966	17.40	18.00	18.10	19.50	22.15	23.60	23.65	19.90	16.90	17.20	17.00	17.00	19.20
1967	17.75	17.50	18.80	18.50	19.00	19.20	18.90	18.50	17.40	14.75	16.00	16.60	17.75
1968	17.00	16.30	15.50	15.75	17.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	19.90	15.50	15.50	15.50	17.25
1969	15.50	15.50	18.00	19.75	21.50	28.00	28.00	22.70	18.50	16.00	16.40	18.25	19.85
1970	18.90	21.50	21.50	23.30	27.35	28.00	26.90	30.10	35.00	35.00	28.70	25.00	26.75
1971 2/	15.10	11.00	8.50	11.40	19.00	21.00	14.10						

1/ U.S. No. 4 or better at Southern mills. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Beginning July 1968, prices quoted as bulk. Prior to July 1968, prices are bagged. 4/ Beginning August 1971, prices quoted on a bulk basis.

Table 19.--Rice (rough): Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, average 1965-69, annual 1970-71 1/

Region and country	Acreage 2/			Yield			Production		
	Ave. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	Ave. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	Ave. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 acres			Pounds			1,000 metric tons		
North America									
Costa Rica	123	84	---	1,316	1,549	---	73	59	---
Cuba	172	316	---	1,338	2,274	---	104	326	---
Dominion Republic	211	257	257	1,801	---	1,887	172	210	220
El Salvador	54	67	69	2,115	1,349	---	52	41	43
Guatemala	31	35	35	1,479	1,890	1,638	21	30	26
Honduras	15	12	17	1,029	1,102	778	7	6	6
Mexico	409	445	---	2,082	1,635	---	386	330	---
Nicaragua	73	106	111	1,987	1,414	1,430	66	68	72
Panama	320	301	---	1,053	1,135	---	153	155	---
United States	2,042	1,816	1,816	4,369	4,562	4,638	4,046	3,758	3,820
Total	3,451	3,440	3,479	3,246	3,194	3,239	5,081	4,983	5,112
South America									
Argentina	183	200	91	3,414	3,175	---	283	288	315
Bolivia	81	37	---	1,530	---	---	56	62	---
Brazil	10,746	10,193	10,872	1,097	1,366	1,014	5,348	6,315	5,000
Chile	66	64	62	2,452	2,515	2,489	73	73	70
Colombia	782	576	581	1,944	2,878	2,922	689	752	770
Ecuador	239	210	198	1,806	1,932	1,949	196	184	175
Guyana	298	301	---	1,605	1,743	---	217	238	---
Paraguay	42	49	---	2,299	---	---	44	58	---
Peru	250	297	---	3,559	3,340	---	404	450	---
Surinam	81	---	---	2,961	---	---	109	---	---
Uruguay	80	99	69	3,142	3,118	3,387	114	140	106
Venezuela	278	272	---	1,780	1,832	---	224	226	---
Total	13,126	12,353	13,116	1,303	1,563	1,280	7,758	8,758	7,613
Europe									
France	67	54	52	3,310	4,124	3,477	101	101	82
Italy	359	427	450	4,145	4,229	4,409	675	819	900
Total EC	426	481	502	4,014	4,217	4,313	776	920	982
Greece	49	42	37	4,283	3,989	4,648	95	76	78
Portugal	85	104	101	3,963	4,134	4,147	153	195	190
Spain	151	158	156	5,463	5,581	5,653	374	400	400
Total Western Europe	712	785	796	4,328	4,468	4,570	1,398	1,591	1,650
Bulgaria	33	37	40	3,153	3,456	3,307	47	58	60
Hungary	49	54	57	1,674	1,837	1,934	37	45	50
Romania	56	69	74	2,362	2,237	2,145	60	70	72
Yugoslavia	14	49	54	3,244	1,440	1,429	21	32	35
Total Eastern Europe	152	209	225	2,393	2,162	2,126	165	205	217
Total Europe	864	995	1,021	3,988	3,979	4,031	1,563	1,796	1,867
U.S.S.R.	679	865	914	2,659	3,262	3,136	819	1,280	1,300
Africa									
Chad	78	82	---	933	887	---	33	33	---
Egypt	1,116	1,186	---	4,346	4,842	---	2,200	2,605	---
Gambia	69	74	---	1,246	192	---	39	40	---
Ghana	98	138	146	1,021	639	1,072	45	40	71
Guinea	1,013	1,008	1,025	710	766	807	326	350	375
Ivory Coast	684	680	803	991	973	1,076	308	300	392
Liberia	559	450	457	547	583	627	139	119	130
Malagasy Republic	1,959	1,952	---	1,756	1,977	---	1,560	1,750	---
Mali	442	408	---	657	486	---	132	90	---
Morocco	15	12	2	4,086	2,205	3,307	28	12	3
Mozambique	256	259	---	1,318	1,362	---	153	160	---
Nigeria	564	630	650	1,469	1,473	1,458	376	421	430
Portuguese Guinea	113	115	---	1,619	1,630	---	83	85	---
Senegal	190	222	---	1,288	1,192	---	111	120	---
Sierra Leone	812	778	---	1,102	1,204	---	406	425	---
Tanzania	215	230	---	1,099	1,150	---	107	120	---
Uper Volta	94	124	---	887	711	---	38	40	---
Zaire	135	334	---	1,316	1,155	---	137	175	---
Total	8,413	8,682	8,915	1,626	1,748	1,747	6,203	6,885	7,063
Asia									
Afghanistan	566	580	---	2,103	2,186	---	540	575	---
Burma	12,230	12,399	12,854	1,387	1,445	1,415	7,694	8,128	8,250
Ceylon	1,560	1,658	---	1,569	1,928	---	1,110	1,450	---
China, Rep of (Taiwan)	1,940	1,917	1,875	3,839	3,710	3,767	3,378	3,226	3,204
India	89,750	92,494	93,898	1,300	1,519	1,965	52,925	63,736	66,066
Indonesia	19,636	20,227	20,919	1,746	2,514	2,556	15,552	23,064	24,454
Iran	568	667	692	3,659	3,761	3,332	943	1,138	1,046
Iraq	720	---	---	1,249	---	---	408	---	---
Japan	8,068	7,223	6,659	4,651	4,841	4,493	17,019	15,861	13,570
Khmer Rep (Cambodia)	5,755	5,928	5,599	945	1,418	1,076	2,467	3,814	2,732
Korea, Rep of	3,039	3,039	3,039	3,619	4,041	4,208	4,988	5,571	5,800
Laos	1,731	2,224	2,251	964	803	803	757	810	820
Malaysia	3,251	1,317	1,337	812	2,513	2,531	1,197	1,501	1,535
Nepal	2,771	2,900	---	1,763	1,882	---	2,216	2,475	---
Pakistan	27,565	28,209	29,899	1,513	1,566	1,401	18,911	20,034	18,994
Philippines	7,884	7,692	7,657	1,257	1,531	1,491	4,494	5,343	5,180
Sabah	95	111	---	1,977	1,887	---	85	95	---
Sarawak	303	358	---	870	1,028	---	120	167	---
Thailand	17,258	18,780	19,274	1,525	1,558	1,533	11,935	13,270	13,400
Turkey (Europe-Asia)	136	166	173	3,067	3,187	3,250	189	240	255
Vietnam, South	5,771	6,224	6,301	1,782	2,019	2,029	4,665	5,700	5,800
Total (Excl. Comm. Asia) 4/	210,597	214,864	218,684	1,587	1,813	1,776	151,593	176,648	176,151
China-Mainland	78,084	79,072	80,308	2,575	2,720	2,581	91,190	97,540	94,000
Oceania									
Australia	79	106	104	6,290	6,240	5,957	225	300	281
Total World	315,295	320,378	335,062	1,849	1,903	1,936	264,434	298,190	294,207
Non-Communist Countries	237,211	241,306	254,754	1,610	1,833	1,733	173,244	200,650	200,207

1/ Crops harvested in the last half of the year shown are combined with crops harvested in the first half of the following year, i.e. August/July.
2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ North Korea and North Vietnam were excluded due to lack of reliable data.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 20.--Rice: Export prices at Thailand by months, white f.o.b. Bangkok, 1969-72 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	- - - - Dollars per metric ton - - - -											
	100% 1st. grade											
1969	192.60	192.60	199.68	198.90	205.80	212.16	213.00	205.05	201.12	199.80	200.40	192.96
1970	166.20	164.40	156.24	152.40	152.40	159.60	160.80	163.68	160.20	160.50	159.60	156.00
1971	157.20	142.20	132.72	130.80	141.84	145.20	147.00	149.52	158.38	157.50	151.68	147.45
1972 2/	145.14	139.34										
	100% 2nd. grade											
1969	187.50	186.00	192.48	191.70	198.60	204.96	205.80	195.60	193.92	192.60	193.20	185.84
1970	161.40	159.60	151.44	147.60	147.60	150.00	151.20	154.08	150.60	150.90	150.00	146.40
1971	147.60	132.60	123.12	121.20	132.24	135.60	137.40	139.92	148.52	147.54	144.34	141.70
1972 2/	140.44	135.49										
	5% brokens											
1969	181.20	178.80	185.28	183.60	190.80	197.76	198.60	188.40	186.68	185.40	186.00	178.56
1970	154.20	151.20	143.04	139.20	139.20	141.60	142.80	145.68	142.20	142.50	141.60	138.00
1971	139.20	125.10	115.20	112.80	123.84	127.20	129.00	131.52	139.89	138.82	135.76	134.00
1972 2/	133.81	129.74										

1/ Milled rice, includes export premium, export tax and cost of bags. Packed in bags of 100 kgs. net.

2/ Preliminary.

C&MS, Grain Division, from weekly Bulletins of San Francisco Market News.

Table 21.--Rice, milled: U.S. exports by country or area of destination, August-December, 1969-71

Country of destination	1969	1970 1/	1971 1/
		Cwt.	
Canada	463,394	442,322	567,281
Jamaica	195,158	169,978	194,236
United Kingdom	546,429	555,414	370,881
EEC	1,852,068	1,171,687	572,127
Israel	132,625	161,998	87,183
Kuwait	17,811	13,792	33,257
Saudi Arabia	707,058	670,335	740,324
Southern Yemen	124,489	37,484	---
South Vietnam	5,104,627	3,908,161	96,210
Indonesia	3,938,999	3,802,998	3,280,396
Republic of Korea	346	1,228,535	2,687,747
Hong Kong	163,045	191,509	75,395
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	156,745	624,856	---
Ivory Coast	4,024	15,381	42,586
Liberia	421,162	522,988	385,423
Republic of South Africa	835,447	570,038	574,688
India	473,135	---	2,023,111
Pakistan	057	032	1,270,670
Other	1,219,363	1,197,748	1,150,007
Total	16,355,982	15,285,256	14,151,522

1/ Preliminary

Source: Rice Market News, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 22.--Rice, rough and milled: U.S. exports by country of destination, August-July, 1969 and 1970

Country of destination	1969/70	1970/71
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Rough Rice		
Canada	400	9,605
Colombia	4,603	942
Guatemala	1,420	1,050
Haiti	100	180
Mexico	265	435
Nicaragua	2,200	3,236
Panama	40	---
Venezuela	175,495	121,319
Other	41,340	3,503
Total rough	225,863	140,270
Milled Rice		
Western Hemisphere		
Bahamas	107,084	96,491
Barbados	15,680	1,859
Bermuda	5,957	8,986
Bolivia	---	5,419
British Honduras	26,256	15,320
Canada	1,254,441	1,163,035
Chile	130,891	121,748
Costa Rica	3,398	5,314
Dominican Republic	---	12,166
El Salvador	933	324
French West Indies	28,255	79,783
Guatemala	1,680	1,682
Haiti	553	1,460
Honduras	1,441	45,169
Jamaica	467,932	480,519
Leeward & Windward Is	7,188	2,823
Mexico	3,147	16,973
Netherlands Antilles	92,131	102,578
Nicaragua	376	117
Panama	1,281	314,353
Peru	650	998
Trindad & Tobago	45,709	900
Venezuela	491	571
Other	903	389
Subtotal	2,196,377	2,478,977
Europe		
Austria	3,674	786
Belgium & Luxembourg	323,738	418,232
Cyprus	3,192	1,721
Denmark	30,797	16,554
France	547,060	443,291
Finland	14,019	27,495
Greece	62,393	46,395
Iceland	12,116	13,943
Ireland	16,083	8,003
Netherlands	886,329	372,278
Norway	3,163	16,076
Portugal	14,269	3,190
Sweden	72,796	95,228
Switzerland	294,527	309,086
United Kingdom	1,271,720	1,315,779
West Germany	1,358,660	1,213,086
Other	4,806	6,420
Subtotal	4,919,342	4,307,563
Milled Rice cont'd		
Asia		
Arabia Pen. States	33,408	69,695
Bahrain	3,116	1,694
Hong Kong	249,951	218,539
India	473,135	---
Indonesia	8,190,184	6,230,869
Iran	2,614	166
Israel	221,844	226,160
Japan	44,950	---
Jordan	7,523	3,961
Kuwait	52,069	48,287
Lebanon	12,338	9,981
Malaysia	24,640	---
Nansei & Nanpo Is.	268,336	832,783
Philippines	479	524
Republic of Korea	4,110,900	9,166,208
Saudi Arabia	1,416,725	1,098,461
Singapore	447	366
Syrian Arab Republic	---	500
South Vietnam	12,678,638	5,001,242
Other	315,424	46,355
Subtotal	28,106,721	22,955,791
Oceania		
Australia	19,840	2,993
Br. West Pacific Is.	154,393	66,964
Fr. Pacific Islands	54,776	39,550
New Zealand	31,711	26,411
Trust Terr. of Pac.	85,054	85,421
Other	187	89,516
Subtotal	345,961	310,855
Africa		
Angola	77,858	53,836
Cameroon	1,712	4,613
Congo	131,980	44,622
Ghana	265,589	17,397
Guinea	---	257,505
Ivory Coast	14,590	24,427
Kenya	12,684	10,888
Liberia	1,060,604	895,022
Libya	23,459	22,102
Malawi	88	360
Mauritius	9,240	5,033
Mozambique	10,200	38
Nigeria	1,135	223
O.W.A.F.	41,240	14,566
Rep. of So. Africa	1,763,666	1,790,294
Senegal	2,431	698
Sierra Leone	16,878	14,715
Somali Republic	224,341	259,884
Tanzania	1,098	1,366
Uganda	4,639	---
W. Portuguese Africa	18,730	32,697
Zambia	33,113	9,742
Other	50,555	64,234
Subtotal	3,765,830	3,524,262
Total milled 1/	39,334,231	33,577,448

1/ No adjustment of brown and parboiled rice has been made; treated as milled rice. Totals do not reflect revisions issued in December by Census.

Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division.

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